

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1874.

VOLUME VI—NUMBER 181

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CONSTITUTION AND SUB.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

ATLANTA, JANUARY 20, 1874.

Notice.

Mr. Maurice Day, the champion billiard player from New York, assisted by R. T. Barwell, Esq., will give an exhibition of his powers at the Kimball House, this evening, at eight o'clock. Persons desirous of seeing this distinguished billiardist will do well to attend.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1874.

SENATE.

Met at 10 o'clock. Called by Gov. C. A. Evans.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. Brown—To amend section 2006 of the Code.

Mr. Blaine—To change time of holding Superior Court in the counties of Floyd and Polk.

Mr. Carter—To amend an act incorporating the town of Lumpkin, in Stewart county.

Also, to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace and Notaries Public of Stewart county, in certain instances.

Mr. DeLoach—To protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights.

Mr. Gilmore—To repeal an act providing for insolvent cases in Washington county, and for other purposes.

Also, to alter and amend an act incorporating the city of Sandersville.

Also, for relief of G. W. Renfro and others of Washington county.

Mr. Harris—To change the law relative to fees of Justices of the Peace and Notaries Public.

Also, for relief of J. R. Ford and others of Washington county.

Mr. Nichols—To transfer to the Atlanta & Gulf Railroad Company the stock subscribed by the State and Notaries Public of Washington county.

Also, to fix the time of holding the Superior Courts of the Brunswick Judicial Circuit.

Also, to fix and make uniform the fees of Justices of the Peace and Notaries Public.

Also, to incorporate the Buffalo & Turtle River Canal Co.

Also, to change the lines between the counties of Pierce and Wayne.

Mr. Payne—To provide for appeal and claim cases in Justices Courts in this State.

Also, to establish the width of the streets in the town of Ringgold.

Mr. Simmons—To provide for a more economical and speedier mode of distributing the laws, journals, and other documents in the State.

Also, to amend article 12 of the Constitution of the State.

Mr. Winn—To abolish the office of Tax Receiver and the office of Tax Assessor be established for the several counties of the State.

Mr. Trammell—To abolish the legal distinction between principal in the first and principal in the second degree.

Also, to declare void the criminal Code of Georgia relative to accessories in crime.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Brown offered an amendment that the effect of the passage of the civil rights bill would destroy the public school system of Georgia. Agreed to.

Mr. DeLoach, that the words "color" be stricken out. Lost.

Mr. Clark moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee of the Republic.

Mr. Clark moved that the resolution be made the special order for Tuesday. Lost.

On motion resolutions were adopted: yeas 24, nays 4.

Mr. Simmons offered a protest which was read upon the journals. Laid on table for protest.

Mr. Matthews—That on each Monday morning immediately after roll call the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House be required to report the names and number of absentees.

BILL FIRST READING.

Mr. Nichols—To change the lines between the counties of Appling and Pierce.

Mr. Knight—To allow Messrs. Bird and McLoe to open a navigation river for the purpose of rafting lumber.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. DeLoach—To furnish each member of the Senate with a copy of the Revised Code Senate refused to take up resolution.

Mr. Payne—Resolutions guaranteeing the State's indebtedness of Alabama and Georgia Railroad, by act March 20, 1869, be declared valid and binding.

BILL FIRST READING.

Mr. Wofford—To create a County Court for Bartow county.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Hillyer—Congratulating the State of Texas upon the result of its recent election. Rules suspended and the resolution taken up.

Mr. DeLoach offered an amendment thanking the President for his patriotic course relative to the recent election in Texas. Withdrawing.

Mr. Wofford offered an amendment to the resolution thanking Governor Smith for his manly protest to Lieutenant Colonel Swain in reference to military interference in the State. Resolution and amendment passed.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

An act to amend the lien laws in reference to yearly crops. Made special order for Wednesday.

To repeal section 1973 of the Code. Passed.

To encourage commerce between the State of Georgia and the World. Lost.

To amend section 3445 of the Code. Laid on table for the present.

To amend the law of distress warrants in this State, amended and referred to Judiciary Committee.

To change the times of holding the Superior Courts of the Western Circuit, and for other purposes. Passed.

To give Courts of Equity jurisdiction in certain cases. Lost.

To amend section 808 of the Code. Passed.

To add to and amend section 8354 of the Code. Lost.

To amend the garnish laws of the State. Committee recommended a substitute to the bill.

Substitute agreed to and bill passed.

To make penal for defendants in judgments in certain cases to transfer property.

Bill amended and recommitted.

On motion of Mr. Harris Senate adjourned until Tuesday morning 10 o'clock.

HOUSE.

House called to order by Speaker Bacon. Prayer by Rev. E. W. Warren.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Mr. Bradley—To organize a County Court in Washington county.

Mr. Cameron—For the relief of Richard Bowen, of Ware county.

Mr. Stephens—To authorize the Ordinary of Towson county to purchase Surveyor's instruments for the use of the county.

Mr. Hill—For the relief of Samuel Weil, of Fulton county.

Mr. Smith, of Talbot—To compensate certain militia soldiers in lieu of artificial limbs provided under an act of the Legislature approved in 1868.

Mr. Fort—To repeal the act relative to giving in and payment of tax on wild lands.

Mr. Dell—To change the time of holding the Superior Court from April to May.

To amend section 8847 of the new Code.

Mr. Foster—To repeal the act amending the act incorporating the Augusta and Sumterville Street Railroad Company, and the approval of the contract between this company and the city. Declares the true intent

of the act to allow use of all motive power steam, and to repeal the act incorporating the Chattahoochee and Chattahoochee companies by including the county of Randolph, and to amend section 3514 of the new Code.

Mr. Kaigler, of Quitman—To repeal the act to increase the pay of judges in Alabama, and to amend section 3514 of the new Code.

Also, to amend the bond of the Sheriff of Quitman county.

Mr. Jenkins, of Putnam—To make false representations touching certain contracts for service a misdemeanor and to prescribe a punishment for the same.

Mr. Peabody—To incorporate the Water Works Company of Columbus.

Mr. Hoge—For the relief of Mrs. Mary A. Caldwell, widow of John Caldwell.

Mr. Calhoun—To authorize and provide for the revision of the jury box in Fulton county.

Also, to repeal the first and second sections of the act to regulate the pay of jurors in Fulton county.

Mr. Baxter—To increase the number of judges of the State to five.

Also, to amend section 4382 of the new Code of Georgia relative to carrying deadly weapons; give one half the fine to the informer.

Mr. Smith, of Bryan—To compel parties engaged in getting timber to keep the public roads open to the public.

Mr. DeLoach—To regulate the rate of toll on toll bridges on Ogeechee river between the counties of Bryan and Burke.

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Also, to regulate the number of giving in taxes on wild lands.

Also, to repeal the act providing for the collection and publication of the agricultural products and resources of the State.

Mr. Dunn—To authorize the Board of Commissioners to appoint an apportioner of taxes and clerks for elections.

To organize a county court in the counties of Calhoun and Baker.

Mr. McKinnon—To amend paragraph 3, Section 1001 of the Code, so that the apportioner of taxes shall be appointed by the Board of Commissioners.

Also, to increase the powers of the Commissioners of Jackson, Butts county, and to authorize them to inspect oil sales in the county jail.

Also, to allow W. F. Douglas to petition without license.

Mr. Glason—To provide for the furnishing of dog collars by the Ordinaries in each county.

Also, to regulate certain property now exempt, subject to levy and sale.

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A Broken Heart.

The New York papers come to us with kindly notice of the death of Miss Laura C. Alexander, a native of Charlotte, N. C., and a daughter of the late William F. Alexander, formerly Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives. The deceased lady died at the age of twenty-four. Her career began four years ago at Ford's Theatre, in Baltimore, and she subsequently made a professional tour of the Southern States, under Mr. Ford's management, winning a great deal of popular applause while a general enthusiastic youthful nature is apt to expect. Later she was a member of Madame Janssens's traveling company, and later still, of the company at the Boston Theatre. Her last engagement was at Wallack's, where she appeared in the popular comedy of "The Millionaire," in which she played the part of a young girl, who, in a sudden and serious illness, was taken to the hospital, and from that stage where, as Shakespeare declares, all have their exits and their entrances.

Her talents were considerable; her mind was well cultivated; she would have risen in polished society. She might have risen, say the obituary articles, to a fair rank upon the stage, but it was not a fair rank that she coveted. She aspired to a brilliant eminence; she failed, and the troubles of a sensitive mind hastened her death. It was the broken heart that sometimes follows in the track of a disappointed ambition. She was not strong enough to bear the burden of chagrin and sorrow that came of her lofty professional aspiration. Her attendants say that her illness was far more of mind than of body. It was brief—and the troubled soul that would soar so high in the air of the stage.

We have not gathered these facts from the short and life of the young and cultivated actress without a purpose. More than one girl star is cut in the belief that she is born for the stage. The gates of the drama are beset by enthusiastic aspirants in the crude state. We present to all such the brief story of one who had many advantages. Dramatic genius is rare, and dramatic skill is the result of study and drudgery. At the best it is a hard, hard life.

The autocrat of San Domingo, the partner, as it were, of our own beloved Chief, has fallen. Between two days he left his country which he had vainly tried to barter away, in a French vessel bound for a foreign shore. Baz's career was not a failure. At length he concluded, in extreme old age, the annexation episode. President Grant and his confidential man Bibb were into it with their strength. If it had succeeded it would have been all right, but the angry waves of an aroused public opinion swept it away.

Baz had feathered his nest well, and his American friends have not been slow in this respect either. But the autocrat of San Domingo put his hand to a foreign land, and he could be used for consolation and comfort. Like Sweeney and Connolly he then folded his tent and silently stole away. In his downfall our readers can read their fate. Sooner or later the sword of justice will strike down the proudest tent of power who abuses his trust. No one can evade "the patient search and vigil long of those who treasure up a wrong."

The New York City Debt over a Hundred Million Dollars.

The statement in our telegraphic news that the debt of the city of New York is the stupendous sum of \$100,000,000.

When it is considered that New York City has less people than the State of Georgia, and that Georgia has less territory and resources than only some eight millions, which we think big, some conception can be formed of the tremendous burden under which New York rests.

The cost of running the State of Georgia, with all of its extensive machinery of courts and officers, is two millions, or thereabouts, while the cost of running New York is thirty-two millions.

A great city is a young kingdom, verily.

Our Female Brothers of the Ball Box.

The National Female Suffrage Association convened in Washington on the 15th. About five hundred of the fraternal sisterhood were in attendance. That petitioned anti-slavery, Colonel Susan B. Anthony, was the chief man of the shrieking chorus.

Old Susan, as president, called the hens to order. She asked for somebody to pray, but there was no response. If ever a woman wanted anything, Susan bankers to vote. She urged every woman to poke her nose into the ball box, and to refuse to pay taxes until the vote was secured.

Numbers of the brethren spoke. Among them Miss Lillie Blake talked. The reporter indignantly says she is not pretty. Mrs. Stanton, a burly mother in the cause, put in a sockdologer when she asked if it was right to exclude women from voting when half civilized negroes and ignorant foreigners could do so.

A Mrs. Edmund M. Davis, a bearded lady, was the glad that she was the son-in-law of Lincoln. A letter was read from the East. Butler, wishing for female suffrage, Old Colonel Susan Anthony hopped up on a divan and began to orate. A Mr. Spencer brought down the house by enlarging on the intellectual superiority of women as spellers, and by the thrilling remark that men will love women and women will love men if they vote every hour in the day.

Mrs. Stanton introduced about ten yards of resolutions, one of which put the Grangers on the back, and another Mr. Davis savagely. Among the bill of rights mentioned the privilege of wearing spike-topped coats and riding astride.

Mrs. Blake hit the radicals a scurrier when she said that the Philadelphia Convention said in its platform that the women suffragers were entitled to "respectful consideration," and gave old Susan Anthony, their Major-General, the respectful consideration of an arrest when she voted.

She said in the estimation of croakers, a woman's proper sphere was "bounded on the north by her husband, on the south by her aunt, on the east by her mother-in-law, and on the west by a baby."

Old Susan and Mrs. Stanton got up a desperate rivalry trying which could plunge to the front the offense. Susan said that she was old and that it was up to her to keep them for a long time. Mrs. Stanton said that she was old and that it was up to her to keep them for a long time.

When Horace Greeley, "the great commoner," died, it was predicted that the Tribune would die also, and as a symptom of the dissolution which seemed inevitably approaching, the Tribune was sold to the New York Evening Post.

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